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(21) Application No 7907756	Australia
(22) Date of filing 5 Mar 1979	(72) Inventor Vladimir Mihajlovic
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(33) Australia (AU)	
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(51) INT CL ³ F03D 3/04	
(52) Domestic classification F1T W1B2 W2C1	
(56) Documents cited GB 540402 GB 293505 GB 281360 US 4088419A US 4031405A US 3895882A	(54) Wind motor
(58) Field of search F1T	(57) A wind motor has a semi-cylindrical screen B shielding rotor blades A during their movement against the wind, the screen being adjusted by tail vane C. The blades A may be constructed of stretched linen on a metal frame.
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ERRATA

SPECIFICATION NO 2041457A

Page 2, line 35, Claims after (5 Mar 1979) Start new paragraph insert

1. Wind Engine, who can transferring wind energy into mechanical energy by: A) Rotatoring body, who consist from wings and axil, and rotate around the axil forsed by wind; B) Shield, who covering up half of rotatoring body, and who has form half of cilinder; and C) Control who automaticaly change position of shield in the way of wind.

Claim 2. Blowing Scrin, for smal engine, who protecting Wind Engine from unecspected storm, has same centre with axil of Wind Engine, and same conection with axil. Conection is constructed from plume block with 4 ore more hooocs. From these hooocs is stretched wirw rop up to suporting post. Post is bury in soil inaf far from muving control. Stretched wire rop is conected with top of post and with pile nearly the soil.

Claim 3. Blowing Scrin for big engine, who protecting big wind engine from unecspected storm, is constructed from profile or pipe around Wind Engine. On top of these profile, is profil or rail curve in circle. On these profile going weels of shield. Down side of profile can be bury in soil or conected with anothr profile curve in circle lake in top side. Every profile is conected with wirw rope on top and with pile nearly the soil.

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22 January 1981

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(58) Field of search

F1T

(71) Applicant

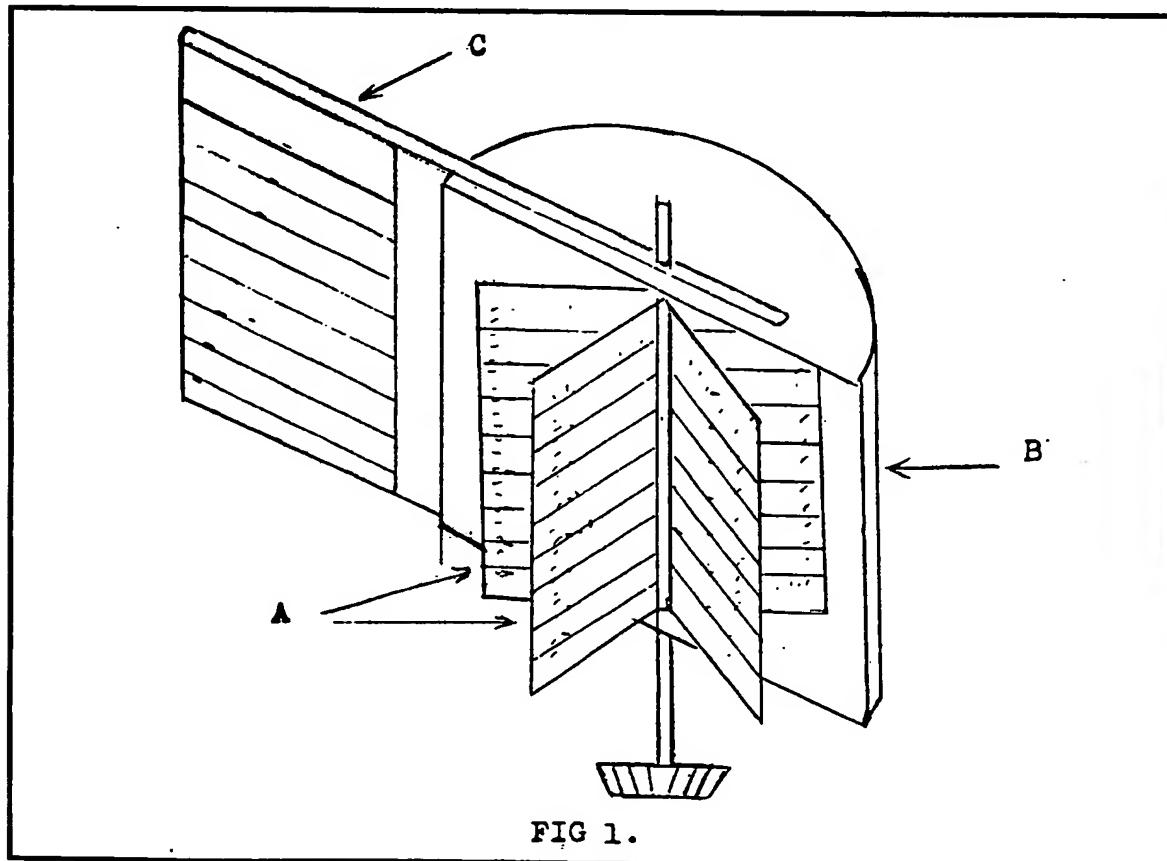
Vladimir Mihajlovic

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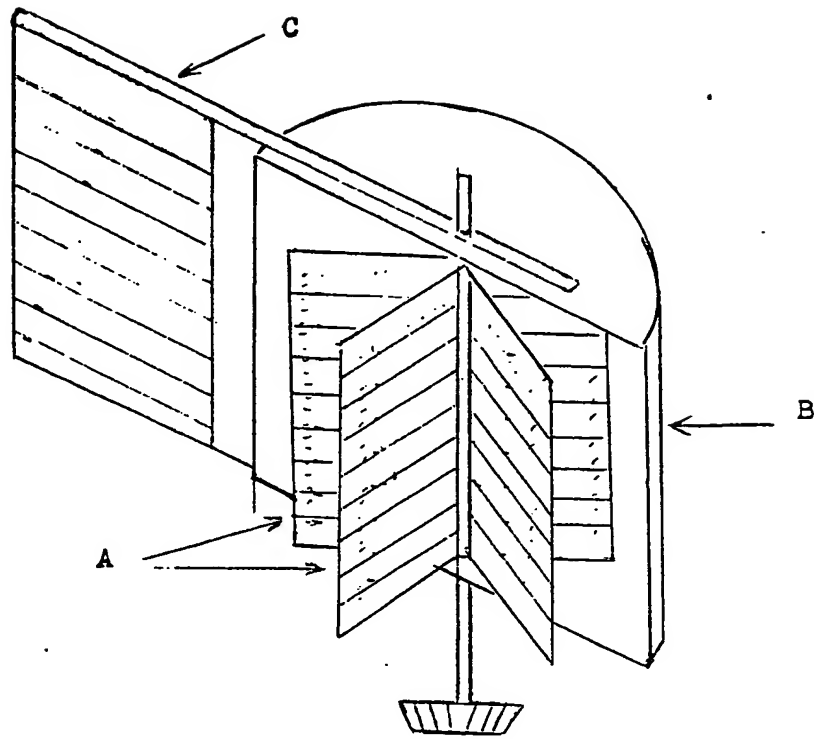


FIG 1.

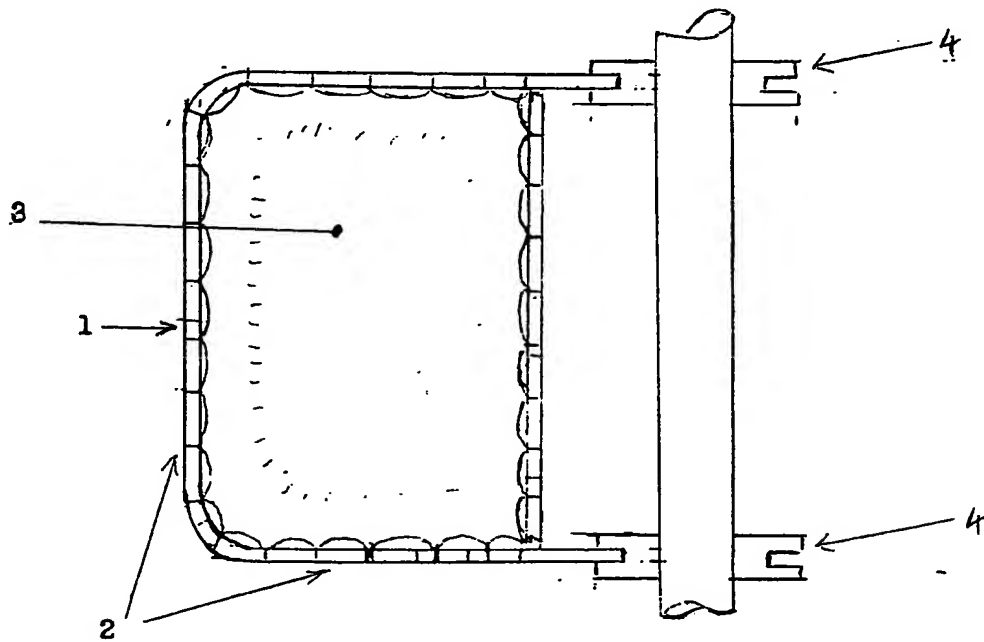


FIG 2.

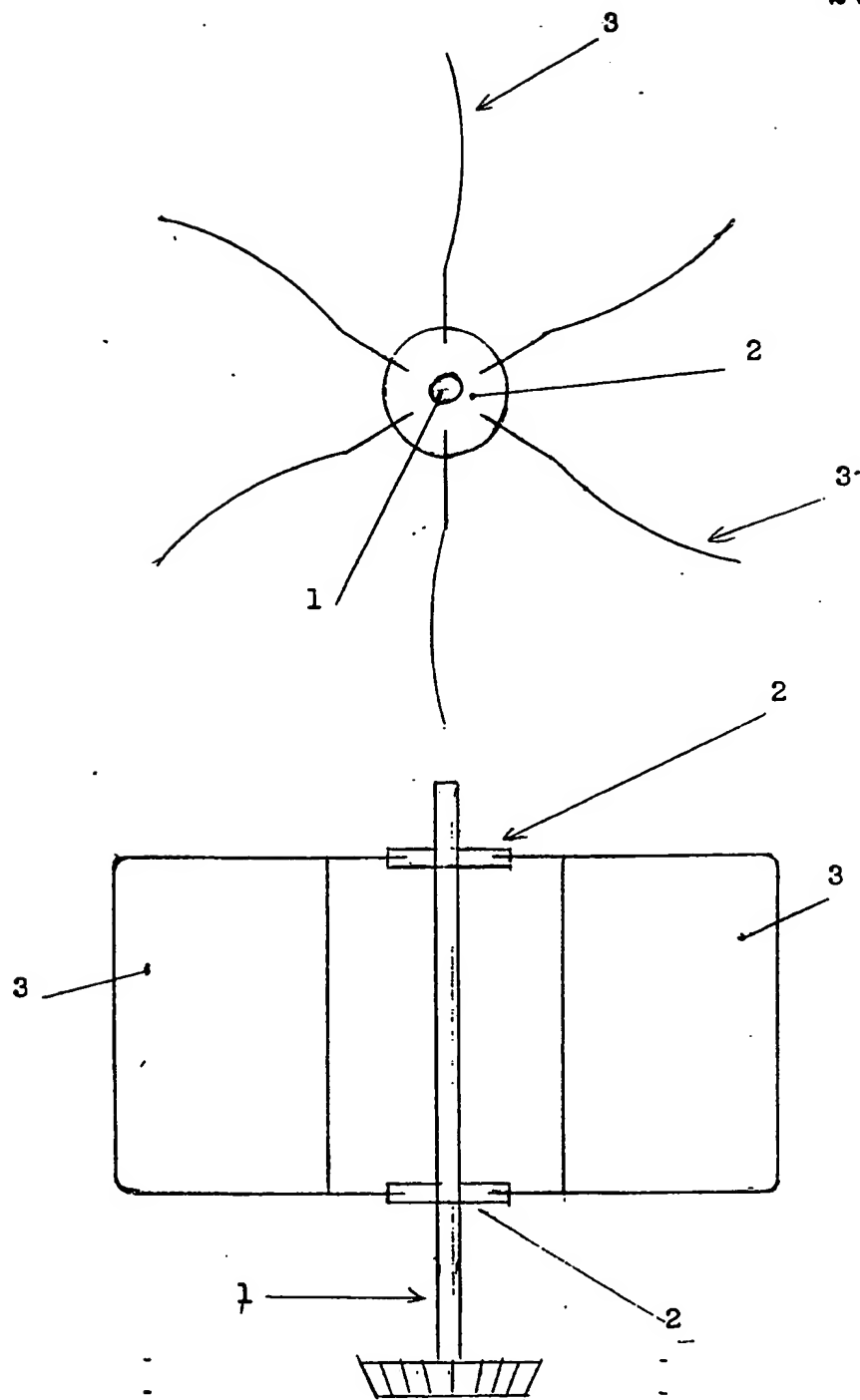


FIG 3

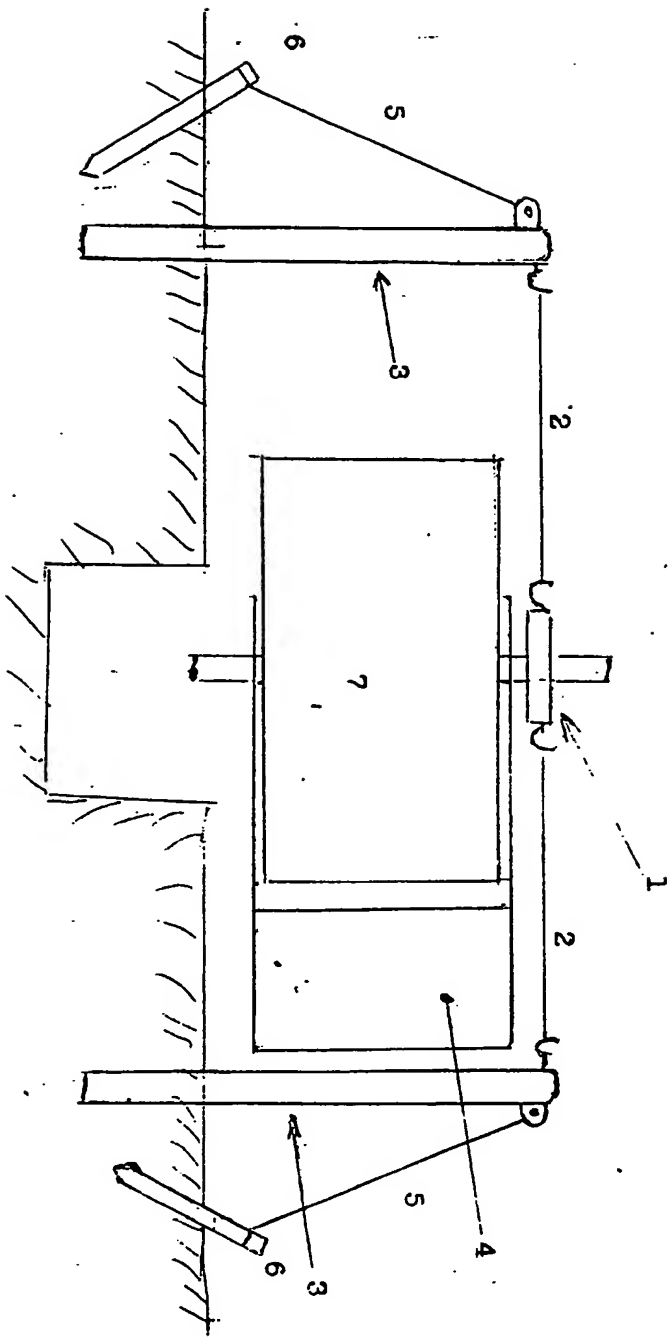
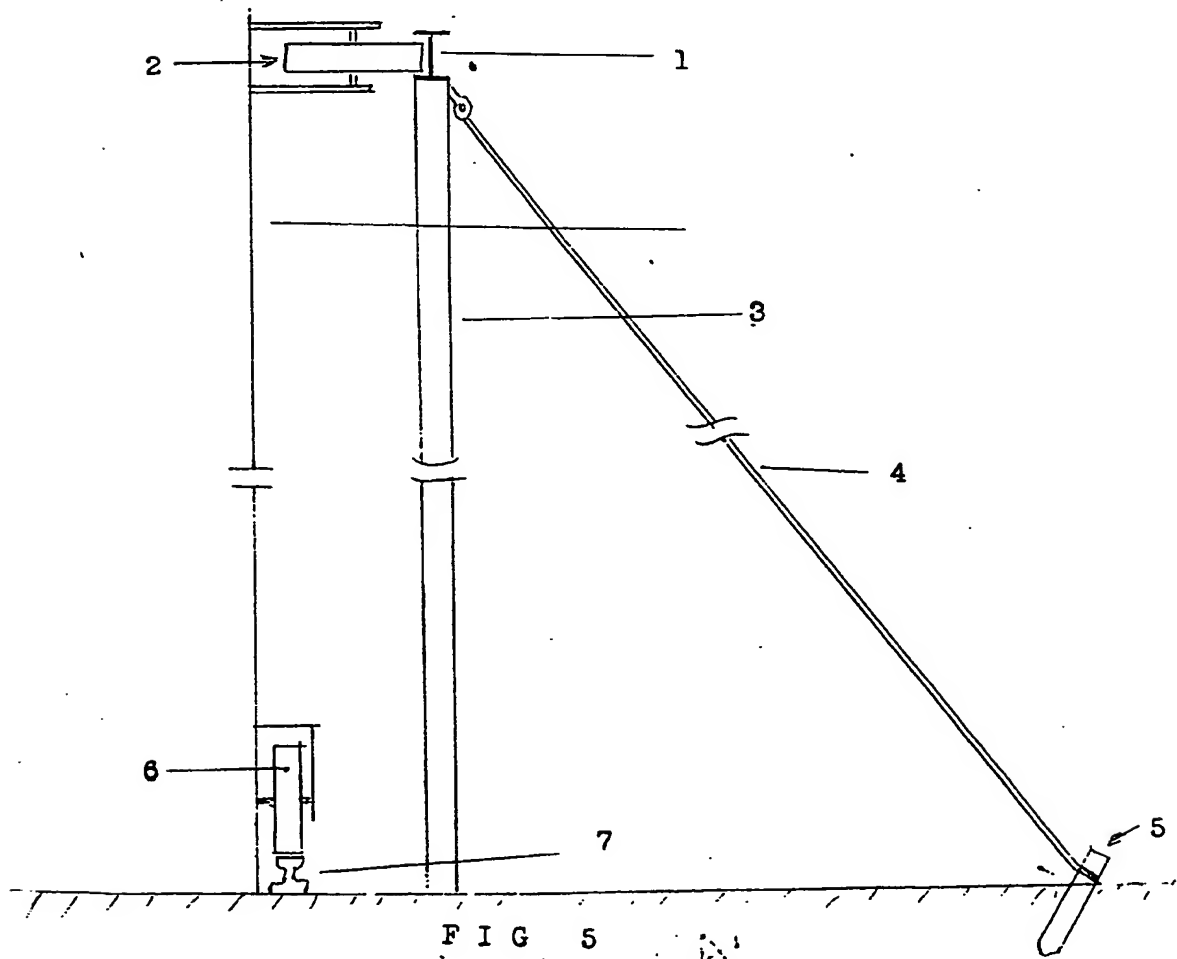
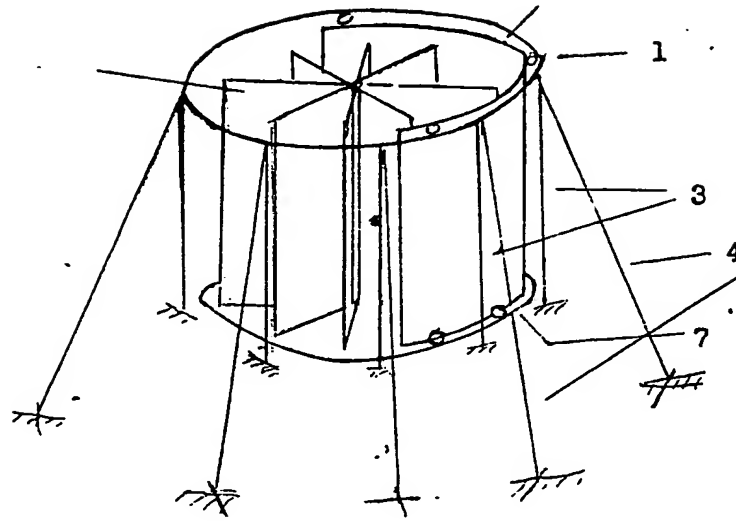


FIG 4a



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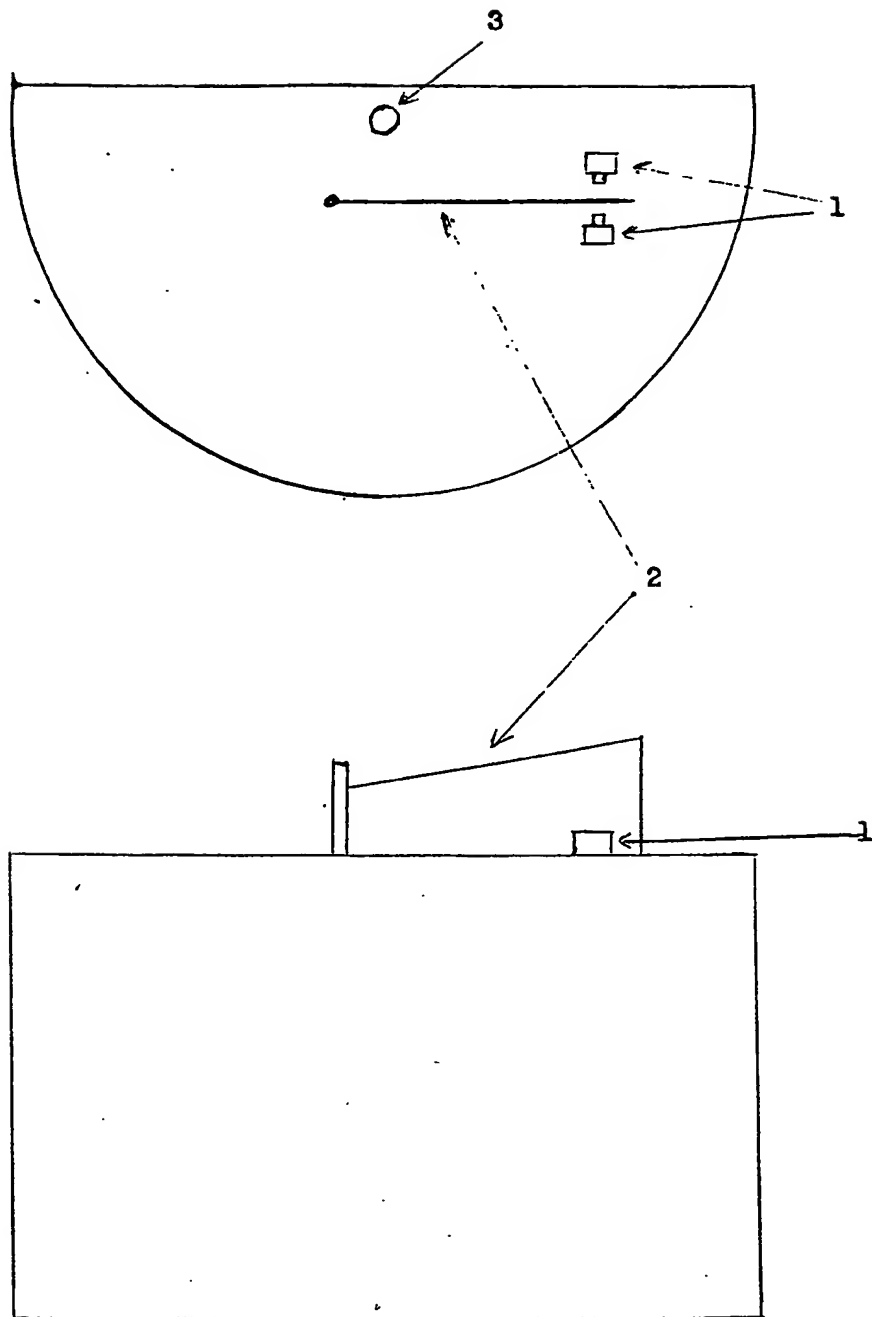


FIG 6

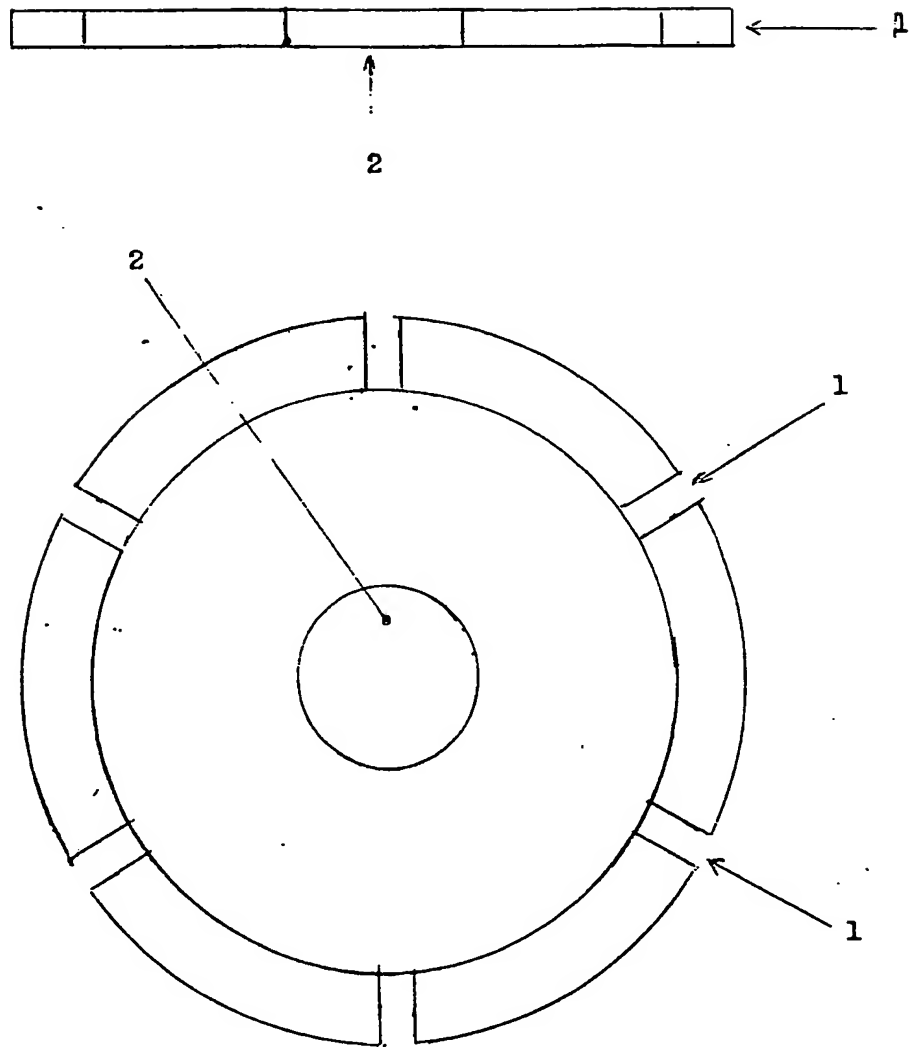


FIG 7

SPECIFICATION

Wind engine

5 Presented Wind Engine make possible to transferring wind energy into mechanical power. These power can be from one to two thousand horse power and more, depend from dimension of Wind Engine. Consist from: (A) 10 Rotating body, (B) Shield, and (C) Control, Fig. 1.

Up to today we have two different type of Wind Mills or Wind Engine. Old Dach'stile, who used in past for milling the grain, and 15 from these century Wind Engine on tower, using usually for pumping the water on farms. In present time was few attempts to get more power from wind, constructing wings and blades from full heavy iron, but for that reason 20 (heavy equipment) all that Wind Mills or Wind Engines didn't find place to be useful in today's needs.

In these invention main subject is Wings (Fig. 2) on rotating body. They are constructed from pipe in frame and in frame 25 between pipe is stretched linen. That is very important conception. Using the linen make possible to make very big Wind Engine who can producing much more mechanical power, 30 than any existing Wind Mill or Wind Engine.

Another important part of Wind Engine is Shield. Who is half of cylinder, and who covering up half of rotating body. On these principle wind can act only on half of rotating 35 body, and can not act on another half because is covered up by Shield.

Wind Engine consist from: Rotating Body, Shield, Control, and Blowing Screen. Main part of rotating body and all Engine is axil, who 40 is connected with wings by Connection Disc 4 Fig. 2. Wind acting on wings, who is constructed from pipe in frame and stretched linen between frame, wings moving the axil and same time pulley. Wind can act only on 45 half of rotating body and can't act on another half because is covered up by Shield. Control automatically change position of shield on the way of wind. If wind is too strong (storm) it is possible to shield covering up all 50 rotating body, fixing the control in opposite direction. Main purpose of Blowing screen is to protect Wind Engine from unexpected storm.

In these way Wind Engine with very light wings and Shield who covering up half of 55 rotating body, make possibility to be built very big engine who transferring very much wind energy into mechanical energy.

Main things of Wind Engine is: A. Rotating body Fig. 1, who rotate around the axil, B. 60 Shield Fig. 1, who covering up half of rotating body, C. Control Fig. 1, who automatically change position of shield, and Blowing screen (Fig. 5 and 4) who protect rotating body and Shield from unexpected storm.

65 Rotating body (Fig. 3) consist from wings

3 and axil 1. Wings are constructed from pipe (1 Fig. 2) in frame (2 Fig. 2). Frame can be in form: square, rectangle, or triangle, or combination of square and triangle or rectangle and 70 triangle. Between frame is stretched linen (3 Fig. 2). Linen is main thing of wings and all engine, because wind acting on linen who is in a frame, and frame moving the axil. On one axil can be fixed from 3 to 50 wings and 75 more, depend from how much big and width is Wind Engine. All wings are part of axil, and they are connected with axil (1, Fig. 3) by connection disc (Fig. 7). Connection disc is a flat round iron with hole in centre for axil (2, Fig. 80 7) and with groove outside (1, Fig. 7). In these groove is fixed pipe from frame of wings by welding. Axil is solid round iron who carrying wings, bearings and pulley.

Shield is half of cylinder, and his construction depend from dimension. On Wind Engine 85 up to two m. width and up to 1 m. high, Shield can be fixed on axil like on Fig. 1. Constructed from galvanised corrugate or flat iron and has same centre, connection and point 90 of support with axil. In Engine biggest than 2 m. Shield must be constructed from corrugate iron supported by profiles or pipes. On down side Shield must have wheels (6, Fig. 5), who moving the Shield on rail (7, Fig. 5) around 95 rotating body. One wheel or more (depend from dimension of wind engine) is fixed with electromotor who moving the Shield on rail, commanded by control. In biggest engine than 10 m. Shield must have on upper side supporting 100 wheels (2, Fig. 5) and rolling on upper rail, (1, Fig. 5), these rail is on top of blowing screen (Fig. 5).

Control automatically change position in direction of wind, same time moving the shield. 105 In these way Shield regulate automatically opening of rotating body in direction of wind. In engine up to 2 m. width and 1 m. high, control have same axil like rotating body, and the shield (C, Fig. 1). When wind 110 engine exceed 2 m. in diameter Wind Engine must have small control with electrical device (1, Fig. 6) On top of shield is small control (2, Fig. 6). Wind can pushing wings of control left and right, on the both side of control left 115 and right, is switch (1, Fig. 6) who start electromotor, and moving the Shield until control pressing button of switch. In these way shield regulate automatically opening of rotating body on the way of wind. Control not 120 necessary to have same axil with shield and rotating body. (3, Fig. 6).

Blowing screen for small engine up to 2 m. in diameter, Fig. 4, has same centre with axil, Fig. 4a, and same connection with axil. Connection is constructed from plume block with 125 minimum 4 hooks, who coming on axil (1 Fig. 4 and 4a) From these hooks is stretched wire rope (2 Fig. 4 and 4a) up to supporting post (3 Fig. 4 and 4a). Post is buried in soil in as far 130 from moving control 4 Fig. 4 and 4a.

Stretched wire rop is conected with top of post and with pile (6 Fig. 4 and 4a) nearly the soil.

Blowing scrin for big engine is constructed from profile or pipe, around the shield, Fig. 5.

- 5 On the top of profile (3 Fig. 5) is profil curve in circle (1 Fig. 5). On these profile going weel from shield (2 Fig. 5). Down side of profile (3 Fig. 5) can be bury in soil or conected with another profil who is curve in a circle, like on top side. every profile (3 Fig. 5) is conected with wirw rop (4 Fig. 5) on top, and with pile (5 Fig. 5) nearly the soil.

- Described Wind Engine can transferring much more wind energy into mechanical power than any existing Wind Mill or Wind Engine. It is posible to constructing Wind Engine from 1 m. high up to 50 m. and more. Wind Engine can using for many diferent things: Electricity, Pumps, boats, yachts, even for ships, and to moving another mashines. One Wind Engine who is 50 m. high and 100 m. width can produce elctricity from 0,5 to 2 megawatt and more (depend how much wind is strong). These electricity can using to producing Hydrogen (electrolysis the water) and that hidrogen can using for producing electricity in the time where is no wind, or using hidrogen like fuel in cars, or using electricity to producing orher chemicals, or in metalurgy.

this is only example how many diferent things can get from Wind Engine who producing very chip electricity.

35 CLAIMS (5 Mar 1979)

4. Shield for smal engine, is a part of Wind Engine, who has form half of cilinder and who covering up half of rotatoring body. Constructed from corugate or flat iron without suporting profile or pipe. This Shield has same centre, conection, and point of suport with axil.

5. Shield for big engine, is a part of wind Engine, who has form half of cilinder, and who covering up half of rotatoring body. Constructed from corugate iron or other material with suport from profile or pipe. On down side has weels who roling around the rotatoring body, cary on the Shield. On uper side can have suporting weels to.

6. Rotatoring Body, is a part of Wind Engine who rotate around the axil forced by wind. Consist from wings and axil. On one rotatoring body can be 3 to 50 and more wings.

7. Wings, are part of Wind Engine. Constructed from tube in frame, form square, rectangle or triangle. In frame is stretched linen. On linen acting the wind and moving all engine.

8. Disc Conection are part of Wind Engine, who is flat round iron with hole in centre for axil and with groove outside for frame of wings. His dimension depend from dimension of Wind Engine.

CLAIMS (3 Mar 1980)

1. A wind engine comprising, in combination; a sail assembly including a plurality of planar, skeletal fabric-covered sails rotatable about a vertical axis;

- a semi-cylindrical shroud surrounding a portion of said sail assembly and means mounting said shroud, with respect to said sail assembly, whereby said shroud is enabled to be rotated so as to shield different portions of said sail assembly;

- a directional vane parallel on said shroud and movable by the wind to position said shroud with respect to said sail assembly; and guying means to support said wind engine so as to ensure that said axis is maintained in its vertical disposition.

2. The wind engine as claimed in claim 1, wherein said directional vane is a planar, skeletal fabric-covered vane parallel outwardly from a side of said semi-cylindrical shroud in a vertical plane.

3. The wind engine as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2, wherein said vertical axis is that of a shaft to which said sails are affixed, where shaft is also said means for rotationally mounting said shroud.

4. The wind engine as claimed in claim 1, wherein there is provided an annular storm-protection frame which surrounds said sail assembly and said semi-cylindrical shroud from at least ground level to substantially half the height of said shroud; said frame being topped by a rail along which a plurality of wheels carried by said shroud is adapted to travel upon rotation of said shroud; said shroud, at the lower part thereof, also being provided with a further plurality of wheels adapted for travel along a lower, annular rail encircling said sail assembly and said shroud; said wheels and rails constituting said means for rotationally mounting said shroud.

5. The wind engine as claimed in claim 4, wherein said directional vane is mounted atop said shroud and is movable by the wind to make contact with switch means which actuate an electric motor to thereby drive said shroud rotationally so as to position it with respect to said sail assembly.

6. A wind engine substantially as herein-before described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

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